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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

CHICAGO AGAIN IN FLAMES.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

THE BUILDINGS BLOWN UP TO STAY THE COURSE OF THE FLAMES—THE WEST SIDE OF WABASH-AVE. IN A FLAZE—THE FLAMES GOING TOWARD THE LAKE. Chicago has had a narrow escape from a repetition of the catastrophe of 1871. Yesterday at half-past 4 o'clock a fire broke out at the corner of Fourth-ave. and Polk-st., and fanned by a northerly breeze, worked down to Twelfth-st., then as the wind suddenly shifted, turned backward and ate into the very heart of the city. It destroyed some 25 blocks, most of them however inhabited by the poorer classes, and many of them the abodes of vice. The fire had its origin in the hotel of two Polish Jews, who are suspected of having set it on fire for the insurance. The fire threatened at one time to destroy the city, but seems toward midnight to have been subdued by the heroic efforts of the Fire Department. The loss is variously estimated, some placing it as high as six millions.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

TWENTY-FIVE BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED UP TO TEN O'CLOCK—A FRESH WIND BLOWING—THE POST-OFFICE, SEVERAL CHURCHES AND HOTELS DESTROYED—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT SEVERAL MILLIONS.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago, or at least a portion of it, seems to be again doomed. At about 5 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out on State-st., 300 feet above Twelfth-st., and at 10 o'clock it rages with unabated fury, and has laid in waste about 25 blocks of buildings. The fire is said to have originated in a shanty occupied by some Polish Jews, and the neighbors report that the family had caused their furniture to be insured, and that they set fire to the house to save the insurance. The flames rapidly spread to an oil factory that adjoined, and the inflammable character of the building and its contents caused it to gain at once such fierce headway that other shanties and buildings were soon on fire.

The wind was blowing quite freshly from the south-west when the fire broke out, and it spread with frightful rapidity, in some places leaping over whole blocks of buildings and catching distant ones upon the roofs, so before they could be reached by the Fire Department they were past saving.

At 10 p.m. the principal buildings destroyed were the church in which the Post-Office was temporarily situated, Wood's Hotel, the Continental Hotel, Aiken's Theater, the First Baptist Church, First Methodist Church, two Jewish Synagogues, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Davis's sewing-machine building, and numerous stores and residences. The estimated loss is several millions, some place it as high as six. The fire is at present confined to the following limits: From above Twelfth-st. on the south to Congress-st. on the north, and from Clarke-st. on the west to the lake, although on the northern part of this region the fire has not yet extended out to Clarke-st.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NOTES THAT THE FIRE HAS REACHED ITS LIMITS—THE WIND FAVORABLE—THE TREMONT HOUSE IN GREAT DANGER—ABOUT FIFTY ACRES BURNED OVER.

CHICAGO, July 14.—At this hour, eleven o'clock, the belief is that the fire has reached its limit. It has burned as far south as Van Buren-st., and is now at work between that street and Jackson, on the north and south line between State-st. and Michigan-ave. on the east and west line. The course of the wind is favorable, blowing south-west. It is driving the fire to the lake front, and away from the city. The wind is not strong, and the showers of sparks are not very large. The buildings now in its track are substantial brick and stone stores, which offer as much of a barricade as any structures could present. The Exposition building, on the lake front, between Adams and Van Buren-sts., lies in the path of the flames. Myriads of cinders have been snowing on it for hours. The roof is glass, which experience has shown here resists the action of fire as well as anything. Its dome affords little lodgment to the sparks, and so far the building has escaped.

The fire has eaten into Michigan-ave., one of the fashionable residence streets, only at a point between Congress and Harrison. It has here destroyed among others the fine residences of Thomas Horne and George A. Walker. At last accounts the Tremont House was standing, but its position at the corner of Congress-st. and Michigan-ave. is so exposed that it has probably gone. This hotel marks the southern limit of the fire. North of this point to the river and beyond, and westward for half a mile, was the area of the fire of 1871. The present burning area, therefore, lies almost entirely south of the burnt district of 1871. The two overlap where the fire is now burning, that is, between Congress-st. and Jackson and Michigan-ave., and State-st.

The fire originated in a district full of cheap wooden stores and dwellings. In its course from the corner of Twelfth-st. and Fourth-ave., where it started, northward, it has destroyed no valuable buildings except in Wabash-ave. This street, which is now the great boarding-house avenue of Chicago, is swept clear for about six blocks on both sides. Many fine houses are burned, but they have been occupied only by second-rate tenants. The Chicago Club building at the corner of Eldridge-court and Wabash-ave., was at one time on fire, but was saved. The temporary Post-Office on Harrison and Wabash is gone. The burned area is about fifty acres. The house of Mr. Horace White, editor of *The Tribune*, was consumed, but books and furniture were saved.

THE STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE SCENE ON APPROACHING THE CITY—THE LAKE SHORE COVERED WITH PILES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS—NO EXCITEMENT MANIFEST IN THE STREETS—CROWDS OF PEOPLE AND WAGONS AROUND THE BURNING BUILDINGS—THE PROBABILITY AS TO THE EXTENT OF THE LOSS.

CHICAGO, July 14.—I arrived in Chicago from the East this evening at about 8 o'clock, coming over the Kankakee route, and reaching the city via the Illinois Central Railroad. When about twenty-five miles south of the city some of the passengers noticed a dense smoke apparently hanging over Chicago, and at the next station we learned that another great fire had broken out here, which threatened to be nearly as destructive as that

of 1871. As we approached the city we could soon see the flames, and the excitement among the residents of Chicago, who were on the train, was intense. The cars brought us past the fire, the parks which extend along the front, separating the fire from the railroad track. Just beyond these parks, for four or five blocks, the buildings were either in flames or smoking ruins. Tall, stately buildings seemed to be caught in a whirlwind of fire, from which great burning flakes rose high on air and floated away to the north-east end, endangering buildings squares away or falling harmless into the lake.

The parks along the lake front presented a curious spectacle. They were covered with piles of furniture, little and great, by the side of each of which stood the owner or his representative. Strangely enough, there seemed to be little excitement among those who were thus turned out of their homes. I saw elegantly-dressed ladies standing calmly by their household goods and watching the fire with as little apparent emotion as though it had not rendered them homeless. Immediately on leaving the cars I went up State-st., along the windward edge of the fire. The street was crowded with vehicles and furniture and goods of every description, while the sidewalks opposite where the fire had been were thronged with people. Here, too, I noticed that absence of apparent excitement that I had remarked among those who guarded their goods along the lake front. The crowd surged back and forth, but there was no shouting, no exclamations of surprise, none of that uproar and confusion so common at smaller fires.

I found the place where the fire apparently began, on the east side of State-st., about five hundred feet above Twelfth-st. Near the same spot stood the shell of a brick house, the interior of which was burned out. Whether this was the house in which the conflagration originated or not, I could not ascertain. No buildings south of it, on State-st., had been destroyed. Immediately north of the building, for more than a square above State-st., and extending toward the lake as far as I could see, was one bed of live coals, with the exception of here and there a chimney which still stood. There was nothing, as I looked upon it, to indicate that a few hours before it had been covered with buildings. I suppose that the majority of the houses were of wood or they would have left some vestige behind them, in the shape of partly standing walls.

I then came down about two squares, and attempted to reach the immediate scene of the fire. I succeeded in getting within less than a square of some very large buildings, which were rapidly melting before the flames. The wind was still from the south-west, and blowing with considerable force, which was augmented of course by the influence of the fire; and as I stood watching, a gust of wind, apparently coming from the lake, caused a great tongue of flame to leap to the west and envelope the buildings in that direction that were before untouched. The fire at this time, between 9 and 10 o'clock, seemed to be making its way rapidly down Wabash-ave., and all the efforts of the firemen seemed unavailing. A dozen streams of water on a building that was once fairly on fire had no more effect than one.

As the fire made its way north the crowds in the streets increased in density, and the processions of trucks, express, and market wagons, loaded with household goods and merchandise from burned stores became more compact. By 10:30 all the new part of the city on the south side, up to the river, was thronged. It was then evident that little danger was to be apprehended; that the fire would go no further west than State-st., and every large building was converted into a temporary storehouse, into which goods of every kind were being unloaded. Even as far down as Madison-st., some of the shopkeepers who had not forgotten their ill-founded sense of security three years ago, put their stores in order for a move at short notice.

The loss by the present fire cannot be compared with that which resulted from the fire of 1871, and probably is not nearly as great as that of the Boston fire. Much of the ground burned over was occupied by a mean class of buildings, which escaped the fire, or by temporary buildings, which were of a very inflammable kind, and of little value.

The area burned over is estimated at about 60 acres. The estimated loss is less than \$5,000,000. This, however, is nothing more than a rough guess, as there are no data from which to arrive at the loss.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

THE FIRE DRIVEN BY A STEADY BREEZE TOWARD THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

CHICAGO, July 14.—7 p.m.—Another conflagration is raging in the heart of the city. The fire started about 4:30 p.m. in some small frame house near Fourth-ave. and Polk-st. It was at first blown southward by a stiff breeze, but the wind soon shifted, and by sunset it blew a gale from the south, sending the fire toward the central part of the city. At 9 o'clock the flames had made almost a clean sweep up to the corner of Third-ave. and Polk-st., burning up the homes of thousands of people. At the above corner the Fire Department began the process of blowing up buildings with gunpowder, but the buildings expelling withered with small wooden affairs, and only had the effect of making a quicker blaze. The wind is blowing very fresh from about south south-west.

The fire is now on the verge of the fire line of the great fire of 1871, at Harrison-st. The west side of Wabash-ave. is now in full blaze, which takes many a stately building in its course which offered a haven of refuge in the winter of 1871. The fire is immediately in the rear of the First Baptist Church, and should that structure go down it will have a clear sweep to the northward and eastward, and the Exposition building will in all probability be the final prey of the fire, and as that is immediately on the lake shore, there will be nothing for the fire to feed upon, provided we have the good fortune not to have a change of the wind. A dense black pall of smoke is hanging over the expected course of the fire, dropping its advance messengers of cinders on the roofs of the buildings. Although private citizens are doing their utmost to prevent the fire getting a hold upon their homes, yet the effort is as futile as for a child to make the attempt.

The roar of the advancing flames has the sound of our old calamity, and nothing short of its final plunge into Lake Michigan will quench it. The streets within a mile of the conflagration are crowded with teams of every description, loaded to their utmost capacity with household goods, although storekeepers who are so fortunate as to secure a team are endeavoring to save their most valuable stock. Whenever a vacant space north of the fire can be found it is at once filled with goods of all descriptions and varieties. Men, women, and children are doing all they can to save their little all, and bring it to some place of safety. The fire from this time on will burn up as much in five minutes, as it has previously done in 15, considering the value of dollars and cents. The heat is very great, and there is no doubt that, in addition to the pecuniary loss, we will have to mourn the loss of lives, as it is next to impossible for a fire of this magnitude and fury, burning through such a closely-settled district as this, without calling for the sacrifice of many a life. As the Post-Office is directly in line with the fire, its employees will have all they can do to save the mail matter in the building, and consequently there will be no mails from the city this evening, and there can be no possibility be one sent before to-morrow evening.

The official lines of the Western Union Tele-

graph Company, running east through State-st., have all been burned, some 40 wires, but as the lines on Canal-st. are out of all possible danger there will be no interruption of telegraphic communication.

The fire has burnt over, for half, about half a mile in length and some four blocks in width, and, although the explosions of gunpowder are still heard every little while, there is little hope of staying the fire short of the limits given above.

THE FLAMES CHECKED.

THE FIRE BELIEVED TO BE UNDER CONTROL—ALL THE MAILED REMOVED FROM THE POST-OFFICE BEFORE ITS DESTRUCTION—HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES HOUSELESS AND HOMELESS—THE SLUMS OF THE CITY PURIFIED.

CHICAGO, July 14.—10 p.m.—As expected, the fire swept into and through the elegant First Baptist church on Wabash-ave., and what was this evening, before sunset, one of the most elegant and costly church edifices of our city, is now a smouldering heap of ruins.

As it was very evident from the course of the fire and strength of the wind about 8:30 p.m. that our Post-Office building was in all probability doomed, Gen. McArthur, our Postmaster, made arrangements at once to remove the mails to a place of safety, and all the needed teams were at once pressed into the service by him, and by 8 o'clock the last loaded wagon left the building, and the place that had been the depot of the United States mails centering here was destroyed forever, for at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock the building caught fire, and by 8:15 it was a mass of flames.

The wind by 8 o'clock had almost died away, which assisted our Fire Department greatly in becoming masters of the situation. At the corner where the Post-Office was situated, at Wabash-ave. and Harrison-st., the very point where the previous great fire was stopped, the firemen seemed to be inspired with superhuman efforts to prevent the fire spreading into the rebuilt district, and here it was that all their energies were concentrated to bar its further progress. The building on the southeast corner was a large brick dwelling-house, and by making a bulwark of this against the ever-oncoming sheets of flames, the prospects of holding this building and saving it, thereby preventing the progress of the fire through to Michigan-ave., was quite promising at 8:30 o'clock; whereas the northeast corner of these streets, occupied by the Post-Office, was then a mass of flames. As a very heavy and high brick building adjoined the Post-Office on the north, there is no doubt that the spread of the fire north of Wabash-ave. from this point has been checked. Among the buildings destroyed on the east side of Wabash-ave. was the church building formerly occupied by the congregation of Robert Laird Collyer. It seems somewhat singular that the conflagration should be checked and the very building spared by the previous fire should now be one of the last to succumb. The mails were all removed to the sub-station on the corner of West Washington and Halsted-sts.

Between Eldridge-court and Harrison-st. on the east side of Wabash-ave., some dozen handsome buildings were destroyed. The whole of the west side of the avenue between these limits—every building—was levelled with the ground, and looking west the same dead level of ruins is presented as was so vividly engraved on the memories of our inhabitants in 1871. The losses entailed by this fire in the destruction and removal of goods and furniture is in all probability as great as the actual loss on buildings destroyed up to 8:30 p.m., for it takes but a moderate sized fire to induce Chicago people to clear out their goods and chattels. About every store along Wabash-ave. and State-st., as far north as Monroe-st., was removing its goods, or the most valuable part thereof to places of safety, and dwelling-houses in this apparent line of the fire were not slow in following the same instinct of self-preservation, by the removal of everything portable from cellar to garret. The destruction entailed by this speedy and hurried exodus will never figure among the losses sustained by the insurance companies.

It is very probable, should the fire be stayed where it now is, considering the area burned over, that the losses to insurance companies will be very light, although hundreds and hundreds of families lost their all, and have been rendered homeless and homeless. As the good sufferers with the bad on many occasions, so in this instance the bad have suffered with the good, and probably that section of the city would not have been purified of its slums as effectively and thoroughly in the next fifty years to come as it has this evening in the space of three hours. Chicago has not only had another conflagration but a great purification as well, and will in the end be the better for it.

10:30 p.m.—The fight with the fire is now on State-st. and Wabash-ave., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. The flames seem to be slowly giving way to the persistent efforts of the firemen, and it is hoped, will be stayed before long. The St. James Hotel is the last building that has begun to burn, but as the Fire Department can concentrate their efforts in that particular locality, indicated above, the spread of the fire will be more readily checked.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

THE FIRE GAINING IN FIERCENESS AT 11 O'CLOCK—THE PALMER HOUSE THREATENED—ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN ON THE WAY FROM NEIGHBORING TOWNS AND CITIES.

CHICAGO, July 14.—11 p.m.—Contrary to the hopeful expectations expressed at 8:30 the fire from that time has gained upon the Fire Department, and in spite of all efforts by our whole Fire Department the fire at 10:30 o'clock had advanced northward and taken in the block on the east side of State-st., which consisted of low wooden buildings, and on Wabash-ave., north from Harrison-st., one block and a half, taking in both sides of the street and working over along on Michigan-ave., toward the Exposition building. The fire is at present between Van Buren and Jackson-sts. on its northern limit, and burning with great fierceness. At present the fire is apparently beyond the control of the Fire Department, and engines are on the way from Bloomington, Milwaukee, Aurora, Joliet, Elgin, Racine, Dixon and Amboy to assist, and if the wind does not increase or change there are great hopes that the fire may be crowded into the lake, as stated in the dispatch sent at 8 o'clock.

Among the notable buildings which have been destroyed is the Gardner House, St. James Hotel, the Continental Hotel, and the Adolphus Theater. The fire is within two blocks of the Palmer House, and the conflagration is very great among the guests. The roof of that hotel is being protected by men with water appliances of their own, and every effort will be made by the proprietors to save the building.

11:30 p.m.—The southern bounds of the fire are now at No. 475 Wabash-ave., just south of Eldridge-court; No. 518 State-st., near Harmon-court, and No. 233 Third-ave., between Peck-court and Twelfth-st. On the corner of Peck-court and Wabash-ave. is the only point where the flames have any hold. The fire originated in a joint manufacturing shop corner of Twelfth and Clark-sts. Some workmen were mixing paint, and an explosion occurred, which ignited the building.

On the north, the fire has broken out corner of Michigan-ave. and Congress-st. The Michigan Avenue Hotel is on fire. It is probable that the Exposition building and Art Gallery can be saved. On State-st. the fire has passed Jackson-st., and is within one block of the Palmer House. On Wabash-ave. the Matteson House is in imminent danger.

One of the firemen has fallen through a roof and been killed by the fall. A policeman had a leg bro-

ken while attempting to rescue a boy. One engine belonging to the colored men has been burned.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT, GIVING EXACT PARTICULARS—THE WORST ROOKERIES IN THE CITY DESTROYED. CHICAGO, July 14.—The exact particulars of the origin and early progress of the fire are as follows: The fire began in that portion of the city known as Cheyenne, between Taylor and Twelfth and Clark-sts and Fourth-ave.

This part of the city consists of the worst rookeries imaginable, most of which are occupied as houses of ill fame. The alarm was struck from the corner of Twelfth and Clark-sts. at 3 o'clock, and a few minutes afterward, when the first engine arrived, the whole avenue, from No. 503 to 523 Clark-st., through to Third-ave., was in flames.

The wind blew a gale from the south-west, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the firemen, the fire crossed Third-ave., communicating to Queen's Chapel (colored), on the east side of the street. The spread of the flames southward on Clark-st. was checked at No. 527, although from No. 527 to No. 537 the buildings are badly damaged. The grocery corner of Taylor and Clark-sts. and the adjoining four houses, Nos. 497, 499, 501 and 503, were saved, and are now standing, solitary and alone, in the midst of a vast wilderness of blackened ruins.

The buildings on the north-east corner of Clark and Taylor-sts. caught fire at about 4 o'clock, and slowly burned northward until the flames reached No. 467, where it was checked. The southern limit on the west side of Third-ave. is the large wooden distillery of C. C. Russell & Co., No. 377.

This rookery was saved through the exertions of the workmen of the place, who turned out 30 strong and put all their steam pumps into operation, thus preventing the spread of the conflagration southward on that street. From this point the fire spread with fearful rapidity in a north-easterly direction, and at about 5:30 o'clock had burned through to the corner of Taylor and State-sts. The strange phenomenon—namely, the jumping of the flames and communicating to buildings whole squares distant—was again witnessed on this occasion. Mr. Scammon's house was burned.

MIDNIGHT CONCLUSIONS.

THE LOSS NOT OVER FIVE MILLIONS—SMALL LOSS OF LIFE—THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITHOUT SHELTER LARGE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The loss by the fire is believed to be more than covered by an estimate of \$5,000,000 at this moment (11:45 p.m.). The news is brought that the fire is confined to the block between Van Buren and Jackson-sts.

Its center is between those streets and Wabash-ave. and State-st. The firemen are concentrated there and have the flames well in hand. If they escape them again, they will be let loose on the rebuilt district. On the northern borders of the fire stand the Exposition building on the lake front, the Gardner House on Jackson-st. and Michigan-ave., and the Matteson House on Wabash-ave. and Jackson-st. The Grand Pacific Hotel and the Rock Island Depot lie north-west of the fire, and are in least danger at present. It is singular that the Pass Office, which was almost the only building north of Harrison-st. that escaped the former fire, has now perished.

The blocks of stores that Mr. Scammon rebuilt north of Congress-st. on Wabash-ave., have disappeared. Aiken's theater, where Mr. Grover has just concluded his brilliant vaudeville entertainment, is also in ashes.

Mr. Scammon bet all he was worth after the fire of 1871 that the business quarter of Chicago would rebuild itself at the corner of Harrison and Wabash-ave. He lost his bet. His stores have stood vacant ever since they were erected. They were sold under a mortgage a few weeks ago, and the funds have now furnished the solution of Mr. Scammon's times.

The loss of life has been small. Several firemen were killed. A small number of persons were burned to death—mostly children. The conduct of the populace has been admirable. The streets are jammed, but no disorder or ill humor appears.

The Lake Front Park between Twelfth-st. and the Exposition building, again presents the pitiful spectacle seen in October, 1871, of the encampment of families with what furniture they could save. In some sad cases mothers are mourning the loss of children whom they could not rescue.

The Relief and Aid Society have fortunately a large amount of funds on hand—about \$1,000,000. Their organization is still in existence and in working order. Their resources will be ample for the success of all. The number of the destitute is very large. The quarter in which the fire originated, and to which its ravages have been mainly confined, was very thickly populated.

The center of the negro population has been swept out of existence; the streets in the new burned district are very narrow, very closely built, and very thickly settled. The number of the homeless is much less, however, than in the previous fire.

THE VERY LATEST.—The business portion of the city is almost untouched; most of the people burned out are of a kind that do not insure.

JULY 15, 12:30 p.m.—At 12:30, the wind being westerly, the fire was confined to very near Van Buren-st. on the north.

Gilbert & Sampson's furniture warehouse on Wabash-ave. is on fire, but with a fair prospect of the flames being subdued.

The Gardner House, before mentioned as being burned, should have been the Michigan Avenue House, which is situated on the corner of Congress-st. The Gardner House is safe as are also some half dozen large stores on the east side of Wabash-ave., south of Van Buren-st.

The building occupied by the Marble Company, corner of Michigan-ave. and Van Buren-sts., the upper stories of which are occupied by the Art Gallery, is intact, although buildings to the north and south of it have succumbed to the flames.

Van Buren-st. seems to be about the northernly limit of the fire. Some buildings were destroyed north of that. There being only the lake to the east of the hottest fire, with the wind standing rather toward it, has done a large share toward making the losses lighter than would otherwise have been the case.

The fire appears now principally confined to the Michigan-ave. Hotel, and when that is finally burned down there will be little else but ruins to mark the course of to-day's fire.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN OSHKOSH, WIS., DESTROYED—LOSS, \$1,500,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—A destructive fire occurred at Oshkosh this evening. It originated on Main-st., near the Beckwith House, and proceeded northward on Main-st. for half a mile and westward to the lake.

Some buildings east of Main-st. were also destroyed. The buildings destroyed are mostly dwellings, with some stores and factories. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO-DAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—The attendance of delegates for the Democratic Convention to-morrow is unusually large, and of the best representative merit of the party. The chief interest is concerning the platform, particularly as to what shall be said upon inflation. The inflation party is strong, and determined, and the party of the opposition seems equally determined, and as strong. All agree in hostility to the National banking system. At present it seems impossible to harmonize the conflicting views, and a stormy session is expected. All other questions and the complexion of the ticket are regarded as secondary to the financial question.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

FINAL HOURS OF PREPARATION.

THE WIND AND THE RAIN LEAGUED AGAINST THE COLLEGIANS—PRACTICE INTERRUPTED—DRAWING FOR POSITION IN THE FREEMAN RACE—ENTRIES FOR THE SINGLE-SCULL RACE.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) SARATOGA, July 13.—Rain and wind beat and blow, and again the boys are "anchored in port." Since Saturday noon shower has followed after shower, and, though the sun comes out bold and bright this morning, the wind is such that the crews do not dare to venture out, and another precious day of practice is lost. Roads about the lake are of the up-hill, down-dale order, a good deal shaded, and walking from Henry Moore's Lake Side House to Cornell's quarters after dark has been for some nights past more like wading through a swamp with a fire-engine playing on your back than tramping on a civilized road. It is one continued blunder from start to finish in a more than Egyptian darkness. The discomforts of the weather are manifold. Perhaps the hardest case of a weathering was that of a party of youthful disciples of learning who set their tents on the old Indian camp-ground, near the Kazzadossers. Their outfit became so drenched that they could not light a fire, and they attempted to subsist awhile on cheese and milk exclusively. The result of a day's diet of this sort was the emigration of the entire party to Cornell's quarters in search of a doctor, with a colic upon the most agonizing character. Now while I write, the sun, after blazing hotly till after noon, has gone in, and a heavy cloud slowly coming over has burst into a furious shower. So passeth the glory of the ball match which was the appointed sensation for this afternoon.

THE ADVERSE ELEMENTS.

Matches can be played in a wind, but not in rain, and crews can practice in the rain, but not in wind. Therefore this morning when they wished to row it blew and the sun shone, and now when they want to play ball it rains, the wind is weary, and the surface of the deep is calm. Saratogians are indignant, and denounce the comet.

It was just as bad on the lake yesterday. Wesleyan was out before daybreak, but none of the boys pulled on Sundays during the day, so that it made no difference as to that, but it affords rather a melancholy prospect for a week of shell racing. Happening to arrive at Moon's just as the little Yale was uttering the preliminary squeals for her journey round the lake, I could not resist the invitation of the Princeton boys who were returning from church to their far-distant shore, and took the mails around. The little steamer rode bravely going down, but labored heavily as she crossed from Trinity to Columbia in the trough, and shipped so much water that we had to close the cabin windows. The boys were all snug. The solitary youth who dashed bare-footed from Dartmouth quarters informed us that Mr. Eaton, bow of last year's crew, who came down as substitute, had had chills and had gone home, so that they were left with six men; but they are all in excellent health, and will probably not need more. At Yale we found that Cook and Kennedy were a little worse for the weather.

The Dartmouth crew ventured out at 6 o'clock this morning, but the white caps on the lake gave them an unfriendly welcome, and they were obliged to return. The high wind, however, did not keep back the Yale boys. The Freshman crew pulled a good, strong stroke down the course at an early hour. They present some curious defects in pulling, but more the boat along nevertheless. The Yale University crew were unable to use their own shell, and so borrowed the Freshman boat later in the morning. Two of the Williams crew practiced for a while in a pair-oar to-day, but none of the other crews ventured out. Most of them, however, kept up their training by taking good, long walks early in the morning. At 11 o'clock the Freshman crews drew for position at the Williams quarters, with the following result: Yale, first choice; Brown, second; Princeton, third.

The following formal entries were also made for the single-scull race of two miles on Wednesday: Ansley Wilcox, Yale; A. B. Devenis, Harvard; E. L. Phillips, Cornell. Mr. Devenis complains somewhat of his boat, which is not in thorough repair. He goes out nearly every day, and also acts as substitute on the University crew. He complains of the arrangements which have been made, and threatens to withdraw from the single-scull race. Mr. Phillips is in fine condition and has excellent chances.

A FRIENDLY CONTEST.

The event of this morning's races was the scratch race between Ferry and Appleton of the Executive Committee, which was probably the most amiable contest which has taken place between New-Haven and Cambridge for years. They started in common skills, about 11 o'clock. Mr. Briggs of New-York, Mr. Southgate, and a party following in the steamer. The wind blew the champions furiously, and Mr. Ferry was swept so far down toward Myers's, where the Yale quarters are, that some people thought he was trying to get home. They rowed over the course, and Mr. Appleton came in several lengths ahead, but before claiming the race rafted a few lady friends ashore from the steamer, while Mr. Ferry meantime pulled in and claimed the race on the ground that he was the first man that got ashore. Appleton was declared the winner in the amazing time of 35 minutes.

The meeting to organize the foot races this morning was attended by delegates from all the colleges but Yale and Trinity. They will take place on Friday and be five in number. The entries up to the present time may be recapitulated: Mr. Blaikie is referee; Messrs. W. H. Eustis of Wesleyan and Webb of Columbia, committee; in the 100-yard race, D. Patton and H. C. Beach of Princeton; mile race, Reed of Columbia, D. Patton and J. H. Van Deventer, Princeton; E. C. Copeland, Cornell; Whitney of Wesleyan probably; hurdle race, H. C. Beach and A. Maynard of Princeton; three-mile race, E. L. Billings of Cornell, J. Goodwin of Columbia, Van Deventer of Princeton, and A. Maynard of Princeton. Dormes of Wesleyan probably; seven-mile walk, J. H. Southard of Cornell, C. H. Habbell of Williams, and probably J. E. Eustis and H. Harman of Wesleyan.

FORECASTING THE RESULT.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE WINNING CREW—THE FAVORITE COLOR—EXCUSES READY MADE FOR THE LOSERS.

SARATOGA, July 14.—It is curious to notice what a difference is made in the color of the crowd at the regatta by the location of the flags of the last victor. At Worcester in the old times it used to be all magenta. Here this year everything is blue. Among the ladies magenta has a good showing, but in the gay and friendly crowd of young men that surge through the piazzas and entries of Congress Hall and the Grand Union, increasing with every train, the wearers of magenta are few and far between, and quiet and subdued in manner. Mr. Ferry, the Yale Commander-in-Chief, divides the honors with Gen. Grant, and as the navy has temporarily the upper hand of the army, I am not sure but he is the greater man of the two today, so far as Saratoga is concerned. Yale men fill the chairs, the tables, and the omnibuses, and when a party commenced to sing last night on the piazza one did not need to be told, as the crowd poured from windows and doorways, that they were Yale men who sang. Next year, perhaps, the Magenta will prevail, and the chorus will be, "We drink the health of dear old Harvard," instead of "Dear old Yale." Another year it may be the blazing orange of Princeton, or the symbol of Cornell. This latter

would be a public misfortune, however, unless Cornell passes a vote to change her colors.

Carnelian is not a color, properly speaking, at all, and in approximating to the hue of the Carnelian stone they have chosen a mean and brickish red, which, on a blue shirt, is irresistibly suggestive of a country ball nine, or a party of railroad constructors. It looks too much like business altogether. The wretched pun suggested on Cornell and Carnelian is purchased dearly.

In regard to this question of the prevalent color next year, a good many people are thinking in a quiet way that it will be lavender. Some are figuring on time just now. It is generally rumored that Wesleyan went over the course the other day in seventeen minutes and twenty-four seconds (17:24), while Harvard required seventeen minutes and twenty-eight seconds (17:28) to do the same distance in. This is true, and both were timed by the same watch and same man from the shore, but another watch and another man from another point made the time of Harvard 18 minutes 10 seconds, and Wesleyan about the same. Little reliance can be placed at present on any time not taken in the boat, and hot irons would not dig that out of a crew till the race is over.

The Wesleyans are better and their friends hopeful. Men are always very delicate at this period of training; but they bob up and down this year with unprecedented and surprising rapidity, and it may be calculated with some certainty that every beaten boat will prove satisfactorily that one if not all of its men were in a state of dangerous sickness when they entered the race. The line at the finish is diagonal to the last degree, and Harvard's boat either is or will be strained before the race, owing to cruel fatigue having deprived them of a large force of practice. Yale has suffered for want of a pair oar which they ought to have had. Dartmouth has lost her substitute, and a good crop of reasons why each boat will not have beaten the race are plentiful and growing ready for use. The disasters of poor Williams are too apt to be real, and only yesterday in trying to run under a bridge, she broke her rudder in the most unmistakable manner, diminishing thereby to a greater or less extent a chance already slim. The weather to-day is pleasant, and not too windy for practice, so a good day's practice may be expected on the lake. The base-ball match between Yale and Harvard, which was postponed yesterday, takes place this afternoon if rain does not come up and prevent. The foot-races, in the hands of an active and efficient committee, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Eustis of Cornell, and Webb of Wesleyan, promise to excite much more interest than last year. The fifty cents admission to the grounds on the occasion is to be divided among the crews represented, an arrangement which will tend to promote entries. Goodwin, Bacon and Morse of Harvard, will probably enter for the three-mile run, and B. R. Curtis of Harvard, and R. W. Van Bokerck, who is, I believe, from Princeton, for the hundred yard heat.

Yesterday witnessed the most numerous arrival ever known at Saratoga on a Monday, and Saratogians delighted, have forgotten the bad weather, and ceased to blaspheme the comet as the cause of their woes.

THE BASE-BALL MATCH.